

who has been in Europe, but could not wait any longer, as it desired to have the proposed organic law of the Society published in the JOURNAL in ample time for sufficient consideration by all members. The editor has been requested by the committee to editorially discuss some of the more important questions involved, and to make such explanation as may be necessary to set the matter plainly before the members of the Society. As the whole scheme of reorganization along the broad lines advocated by the American Medical Association is involved, you are most earnestly requested to give this matter your very careful reading and digestion. The committee believes that, in many ways, the old constitution and by-laws is a superior document to that recommended by the A. M. A., but it contains certain basic differences which are entirely at issue with the general scheme of organization, and hence must be radically altered. The committee has therefore arranged the document herewith presented, which is made up of such portions of the old constitution and by-laws as could be retained, together with those parts of the document recommended by the A. M. A., as were essential. A great deal of mere phrase, of the "Sunday-school-book" sort, contained in the A. M. A. document has been eliminated. Queries concerning points that are not understood will be cheerfully answered in the JOURNAL.

There are two fundamental questions involved. The first is that which makes the county medical society the unit, the whole structure of the State Societies and the American Medical Association being formed of these county society units, and no others. That does away with all classes of members except those who are members of county societies. No members at large nor permanent members can retain their membership after one year from the adoption of this new Constitution and By-Laws. They must join a county society that is a component part of the State Society in order to continue as members of the State Society or the American Medical Association. The second major question is the omission of the word "regular" and the substitution for it of the phrase: "Every legally registered physician of good moral and professional standing and who does not practice nor claim to practice sectarian medicine, shall be eligible for membership." This places the matter entirely in the hands of the county societies. It is their duty and privilege to determine whether or not a given physician is or is not claiming to practice sectarian medicine—any 'pathy. If he is not, and he is in all respects a good and satisfactory practitioner of medicine, then he may be elected to membership, if the members of the society choose to elect him. The whole question is in their hands. There is not and there cannot be any coercion. No society can be forced to elect any person to membership

within it unless two-thirds of its own members so declare. Other points of importance in regard to the changes introduced will be discussed in subsequent issues of the JOURNAL.

HOMEOPATHIC EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the State Journal:—In reply to my inquiry as to the teaching of pathology in one of the homeopathic schools, I received the enclosed letter. As you will note, the questions asked are far harder and more searching than those required by the Board of Examiners.

Very truly yours,
A MEMBER OF THE BOARD,

July 9, 1902.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I inclose the last examination in special pathology at Hahnemann Medical College for one semester's work (4 months) junior and senior classes:

1. Describe the pathologic lesions of pernicious anemia.
2. Describe myelogenous leukemia. (a) Differentiate it from Hodgkin's disease.
3. What is general atheroma? How does it affect the heart? (a) How does atheroma of the coronary arteries affect the myocardium?
4. Describe endarteritis obliterans.
5. What is the function of bone marrow? (a) Give the varieties and under what conditions it exists normally and pathologically.
6. What is a sequestrum and how is it formed? (a) What is an involucrum and how is it formed?
7. Give the pathology of osteomalacia.
8. Give the macroscopical and microscopical appearance of round ulcer of the stomach. (a) Give the etiology.
9. What is Meckel's diverticulum? Where found? To what pathological lesions may it give rise?
10. Give three forms of tuberculosis found in the liver. (a) Describe one.
11. Describe chronic diffuse emphysema of the lung.
12. What is the sequence of a nonseptic infarction of the spleen.

The work in general pathology is covered in the sophomore year, hence this examination does not include any questions in that.

The Brain of Professor Laborde—Professor Papillault has published preliminary notes on the brain of the late Professor Laborde, the eminent French physiologist and anthropologist. The brain-weight was low, 1234 gms., but whether this was due to atrophy from old age (seventy-three years) or disease is not stated. Dr. Laborde's notable powers of speech led Papillault to examine the subfrontal gyres of the two sides with especial care, and he found that the area in question was demonstrably larger and more differentiated on the left side (where the motor speech-centers lie in right-handed persons) than on the right. The same feature characterized the brain of Gambetta. Unfortunately, Papillault makes no mention of the degree of development of the left insula as compared with the right, for it is this region which is most concerned with the association of the receptive and emissary centers of the cortex and so constitutes the true psychic speech-center. Papillault adds that, in general, the convolutions show an average degree of complexity.—E. A. Spitzka in *Science*.